The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1864. Vol. 37: No. 25.

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$1.75 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.00 if paid within six months, $2.50 if not paid within six months.

Rates of Advertising.

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Three squares	6 00	9 00	15 00
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One Column	20 00	35 00	65 00

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PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.

Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALEX. KING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and S Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,

Bedford, Pa.,

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.

G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.
apr. 15, 1864—tf.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

I. N. BOWSER,

DENTIST.

Permanently located in Woodberry, will carefully and punctually attend to all operations entrusted to his care.—Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett, in the latest and most approved style, and at rates more reasonable than ever before offered in this section of country. *Call and see specimens of work. All operations warranted.*
Woodbury, April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

C. N. HICKOK

DENTIST,

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,

BEDFORD, PA.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

HOTELS.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, JULIANA ST

Bedford, Pa.

THIS HOUSE so well known to the traveling public, continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He spares no pains to supply the wants and comfort of all who favor him with their patronage. His table is spread with the best the market affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

April 29th, 1864.—ft.

UNION HOTEL.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.

A splendid Livery Stable attached. [apr.'64.

Select Poetry.

WHAT THE BIRDS SAID.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The birds, against the April wind,
Flew northward, singing as they flew;
They sang: "The land we leave behind
Has swords for corn-blades, blood for dew."

"Oh, wild birds, flying from the South,
What saw and heard ye, gazing down?"
"We saw the mortar's upturned mouth,
The sickened camp, the blazing town!

"Beneath the bivouac's starry lamps,
We saw your march-worn children die;
In shrouds of moss, in cypress swamps,
We saw your dead uncoffined lie.

"We heard the starving prisoner's sighs;
And saw, from line and trench, your sons
Follow our flight with home-sick eyes,
Beyond the battery's smoking guns."

"And heard and saw ye only wrong
And pain," I cried, "Oh, wing worn flocks?"
"We heard," they said, "the Freedman's song,
The crash of Slavery's broken lock's

"We saw from new uprising States
The treason-nursing mischief spurned.
As, crowning Freedom's ample gates,
The long estranged and lost returned.

"O'er dusky faces, seamed and old,
And hands horn-hard with unpaid toil,
With hope in every rustling fold,
We saw your star-drop flag uncoil.

"And, struggling up through sounds accursed,
A grateful murmur clomb the air,
A whisper scarcely heard at first,
It filled the listening heavens with prayer.

"And sweet and far, as from a star,
Replied a voice which shall not cease,
Till, drowning all the noise of war,
It sings the blessed song of peace!"

To me, in a doubtful day
Of chill and slowly greening spring,
Low stooping from the cloudy gray,
The wild birds sang or seem to sing.

They vanished in the misty air,
The song went with them in their flight;
But lo! they left the sunset fair,
And in the evening there was light.

From the U. S. Service Magazine.

A BATTLE-HYMN.

God defend thee, land of nations!
Mother of the brave and free;
E'en amid thy desolations,
Strongest grows our love for thee.

They who wound thee, best of mothers—
They who seek thy life to take—
Shall we deem them friends and brothers?
Nay, we'll smite them for thy sake.

Be the sword of justice lifted—
Quick descend the righteous stroke,
Till the traiterous host be rifted,
Broken its tyrannic yoke.

Comrades! be our motto ever,
Faithful to our country's trust!
Though we give our lives, yet never
Shall our mother kneel in dust.

By the love we bear that mother,
By the duty children owe,
Faithfully by one another
Stand we till we crush her foe.

Let the hail of bullets rattle,
Hostile weapons line the field;
In the day of freedom's battle
God Almighty is our shield.

When the cloud of war is riven,
Peace sh all like a rainbow shine;
They who for the right have striven
Coming ages shall enshrine.

WIT AND WISDOM.

"CONSTANCY is the only excusable indiscretion."

"WOMEN give to friendship only what they borrow from love."

"TO INSURE respect, we must not be loved too much."

"KNOWLEDGE is not enough, the scholar should possess social qualities; if not, let him stay at home."

IT IS allowable to be sharper than others, but it is dangerous to show that you are so."

"IF YOUR son was born without courage, he may exhibit some, but he never will have any."

"—OF LATE I have been behaving much better. —O, I understand:—your strength is failing."

"THE WORLD is so corrupt, that we are actually called good when we do no harm."

"INGRATITUDE does not lessen benevolence, but it prompts selfishness."

"ALL THAT we should really ask of women, is not to seek opportunities of mischief."

GIRLS and boys have too great a passion for unripe fruit—especialy that which grows upon the tree of love.

"IN LOVE, the best conquest is that which costs dear; the most difficult to keep is that which does'nt cost anything."

"LOVE is like whiskey to those who like it: in vain do they repeat that it is death to them, they keep on drinking."

"EAGERNESS in making yourself useful to others, shows a generous disposition; silence touching the good you have done is the proof of a great soul."

"A LADY reader of Huxley and Lyell once exclaimed:

"I can understand that men should spring from monkeys; but women, *quelle horrear!*"

TRUTHS the most awful and mysterious are too often considered as so true that they lose all the life and efficiency of true, and lie bed-ridden in the dormitory of the soul, side by side with the most despised errors.

"WOMEN have more soul than wit, and more tact than discernment."

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Which of these dicta tells the truth?

AN INDIAN sharpshooter belonging to a Michigan regiment said he liked fighting the rebels when we whipped them. In the battle of the Wilderness he said, "we whip them most; first they whip us some, then we whip them good."

AN INQUISITIVE clerk in the Dead Letter Office, curious to find out how many letters were written without a postscript, made an investigation last week, and found that out of 6,854 letters written by females, only 375 were without postscripts. Some of the other letters contained three postscripts.

A RESTLESS genius, who went to a Quaker meeting, and after bearing a decorous gravity for an hour or two, at last declared he could stand it no longer.

"Why," said he, "it's enough to tire the very d—l out."

"Yes, friend," responded an elderly gentleman of the congregation, "does thee know that is exactly what we want?"

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

INTERESTING SPEECHES.

TUESDAY, June 7.

Shortly before the hour of noon the splendid Band from Fort McHenry struck up a National air, which was greeted with applause by the members and the audience. On the conclusion of the music, about 12 o'clock M., the

Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, the Chairman of the National Union Executive Committee, called the Convention to order and spoke as follows:

Members of the Convention—It is a little more than eight years since it was resolved to form a national party to be conducted upon the principles and policy which had been established and maintained by those illustrious statesman George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. A Convention was held in Philadelphia, under the shade of the trees that surround the Hall of Independence; and candidates—Fremont and Dayton—were chosen to uphold our cause. But the State of Pennsylvania gave its electoral vote to James Buchanan, and the election of 1856 was lost.

Nothing daunted by defeat, it was immediately determined "to fight on this line," not only "all summer," [applause], but four summers and four winters; and in 1860 the party banner was again unfurled, with the names of Abraham Lincoln [applause] and Hannibal Hamlin inscribed thereon. This time it was successful, but with success came rebellion; and with rebellion of course came war; and war, terrible civil war has continued with varying success up to nearly the period when it is necessary under our Constitution to prepare for another Presidential election. It is for this highly responsible purpose that you are here to-day. It is not my duty nor my purpose to indicate any general course of action for this Convention; but I trust I may be permitted to say that, in view of the dread realities of the past, and of what is passing at this moment—and of the fact that the bones of our soldiers lie bleaching in every State of the Union, and with the knowledge of the further fact that this has all been caused by slavery, the party of which you, gentlemen, are the delegated and honored representatives will fall short of accomplishing its great mission, unless among its other resolves, it shall declare for such an amendment to the Constitution as will positively prohibit African slavery in the United States. [Prolonged applause, followed by three cheers.]

In behalf of the National Committee, I now propose for temporary President of this Convention Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, [applause], and appoint Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, and Governor King, of New York, as a committee to conduct the President *pro tem.* to the chair.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed temporary Secretaries:

S. A. Shaw, of Massachusetts.
R. H. Duer, of New York.
E. N. Briggs, of California.

On taking the chair Dr. Breckinridge was greeted with loud applause, and three cheers were given for the "Old War-Horse of Kentucky."

Speech of Dr. Breckinridge.

Gentlemen of the Convention—You cannot be more sensible than I am, that the part which I have to perform here to-day is merely a matter of form, and acting upon the principles of my whole life, I was inclined, when the suggestion was made to me from various quarterr that it was in the minds of many members of the Convention to confer this distinction upon me, to earnestly decline to accept; because I have never sought honors—I have never sought distinction. I have been a working man, and nothing else. But certain considerations led me to change my mind. [Applause.]

There is a class of men in the country far too small for the good of the country—those men, who merely by their example, by their pen, by their voice, try to do good—and all the more in perilous times—without regard to the reward that may come. It was given to many such men to understand by the distinction conferred upon one of the humblest of their class that they were men whom the country would cherish and who would not be forgotton.

Here is another motive relative to yourselves and to the country at large. It is good for you, it is good for every nation and every people, every State and every party, to cherish all generous impulses, to follow all noble instincts; and there are none more noble, none more generous than to purge yourselves of all self-seekers and betrayers, and to confer them, if it be only in mere forms, upon those who are worthy to be trusted, and ask nothing more. (Applause.) Now according to my convictions of propriety, having said this, I should say nothing more. (Cries of "go on").

But it has been intimated to me from many quarters, and in a way in which I cannot disregard, that I should disappoint the wishes of my friends, and perhaps the just expectations of the Convention, if I did not as briefly, and yet as precisely as I could, say somewhat upon the the great matters which have brought us here. Therefore, in a very few words, and as plainly as I can, I will endeavor to draw your attention to one and another of these great matters in which we are all engaged.

In the first place, nothing can be more plain than the fact that you are here as the representatives of a great nation—voluntary representatives chosen without form of law, but as really representing the feelings, the principles, and if you choose, the prejudices of the American people, as if it were written in laws and already passed by votes—for the man that you will nominate here for the Presidency of the United States, and ruler of a great people in a great crisis, is just as certain I suppose to become that ruler as anything under heaven is certain before it is done. (Prolonged cheering.) And, moreover, you will allow me to say, though perhaps it is hardly strictly proper that I should—but as far as I know your opinions I suppose it is just as certain now before you utter it whose name you will utter, and which will be responded to from one end to the other of this nation, as it will be after it has been uttered and recorded by your Secretary. Does any man doubt that this Convention intends to say that Abraham Lincoln shall be the nominee? (Great applause.) What I wish, however, to call your attention to is the grandeur of the mission upon which you are met, and therefore the dignity and solemnity, earnestness and conscientiousness with which, representing one of the greatest and certainly one of the first people of the world, you ought to discharged these duties. (Applause.)

Now, besides the nomination of President and Vice President, in regard to which second office I will say nothing, because there is more or less difference of opinion among you; but, besides these nominations, you have other most solemn duties to perform. You have to organize this party thoroughly throughout the United States. You have to put it in whatever form your wisdom will suggest that will unite all your wisdom, energy and determination to gain the victory which I have already said was in our power. More than that, you have to lay down with clearness and precision the principles on which you intend to carry on this great political contest and prosecute the war which is underneath them, and the glory of the country which lies before us if we succeed. Plainly, not in a double sense—briefly, not in a treatise, with the dignity and precision of a great people to utter, by its representatives, the political principles by which they intend to live, and for the sake of which they are willing to die. See that all men everywhere may understand precisely what we mean, and lay that furrow so deeply and clearly that while every man who is worthy to associate with freemen may see it and pass over it, every man who is unworthy may be either unable to pass it or may be driven far from us. We want none but those who are like us to be with us. (Applause.)

Now, among these principles, if you will allow me to say it, the first and most distinct is, that we do not intend to permit this nation to be destroyed. (Applause.) We are a nation—no doubt a peculiar one—a nation formed of States, and no nation except as these States form it. And these States are no States except as they are States in that nation. They had no more right to repudiate the nation than the nation had to repudiate them. None of them had even the shadow of a right to do this, and God helping us, we will vindicate that truth so that it shall never be disputed any more in this world. (Applause.) It is a fearful alternative that is set before us, but there are great compensations for it. Those of you who have alluded to this subject know, or ought to know, that from the foundation of the present Government, before and since our present Constitution was formed, there have always been parties that had no faith in our Government. The men that formed it were doubtful of its success, and the men that opposed its formation did not desire its success. And I am bold to say, without detaining you on this subject, that with all the outery about our violations of the Constitution, this present living generation and this present Union party are more thoroughly devoted to that Constitution than any generation that has ever lived under it. (Applause.) While I say that, and solemnly believe it, and believe it is capable of the strongest proof, I may also add that it is a great error which is being propagated in our land, to say that our national life depends merely upon the sustaining of that Constitution. Our fathers made it, and we love it. He intended to maintain it. But if it suits us to change it we can do so. [Applause.] And when it suits us to change it we will change it. (Applause.) If it were torn into ten thousand pieces the nation would be as much a nation as it was before the Constitution was made—a nation always that declared its independence as a united people, and lived as a united people until now—a nation independent of all particular institutions under which they lived, and capable of modelling them precisely as their interests require. We ought to have it distinctly understood by friends and enemies that while we love that instrument we will maintain it, and will, with undoubted certainty, put to to death friend or foe who undertakes to trample it under foot; yet, beyond a doubt, we will reserve the right to alter it to suit ourselves from time to time and from generation to generation. (Applause.) One more idea on that subject. We have incorporated in that instrument the right of revolution, which gives us, without a doubt, the right to change it It never existed before the American States, and by the right to change there is no need of rebellion, insurrection or civil war, except upon a denial of the fundamental principles of all free governments—that the major part must rule; and there is no other method of carrying on society, except that the will of the majority shall be the will of the whole—or that the will of the minority shall be the will of the whole. So that, in one word, to deny the principles I have tried to state is to make a dogmatical assertion that the only form of government that is possible with perfect liberty and acknowledged by God is a pure and absolute despotism. The principles therefore which I am trying to state before you are principles which, if they be not true, freedom is impossible, and no government but one of pure force can exist or ought to endure among men. But the idea which I wish to carry out, as the remedy for these troubles and sorrows, is this: Dreadful as they are, this fearful truth runs through the whole history of mankind, that whatever else may be done to give stability to authority, whatever else may be done to give perpetuity to institutions—however wise, however glorious, practicable and just may be the philosophy of it—it has been found that the only enduring, the only imperishable cement of all free institutions, has been the blood of traitors. No Government has ever been built upon imperishable foundations which foundations were not laid in the blood of traitors. It is a fearful truth, but we may as well avow it at once, and every lick you strike, and every Rebel you kill, every battle you win, dreadful as it is to do it, you are adding, it may be, a year—it may be ten years—it may be a century—it may be ten centuries to the life of the Government and the freedom of your children. (Great applause.)

Now, passing over that idea—passing over many other things which it would be right for me to say, did the time serve and were this the occasion, let me add—you are a Union party. (Applause.)—Your origin has been referred to as having occurred eight years ago. In one sense it is true. But you are older than that. I see before me not only primitive Republicans and primitive Abolitionists, but I see also primitive Democrats and primitive Whigs—primitive Americans, and, if you will allow me to say so, I myself am here, who all my life have been in a party to myself. (Laughter and applause.)

As a Union party I will follow you to the ends of the earth and to the gates of death. [Applause.] But as an Abolition party—as a Republican party—as a Whig party—as a Democratic party—as an American party, I will not follow you one foot. [Applause.] But it is true of the mass of the American people, however you may divide and scatter while this war lasts, while this country is in peril, while you call yourselves as you do in the call of the Convention, the Union party—you are for the preservation of the Union and the distruction of this rebellion, root and branch. And in my judgment, one of the greatest errors that has been committed by our administration of the Federal Government, the Chief of which we are about to nominate for another term of office—one of the errors has been to believe that we have succeeded where we have not succeeded, and to act in a manner which is precisely as if we had succeeded.—You will not, you cannot, succeed until you have utterly broken up the military power of thes people. [Applause.]

I will not detain you upon these incidental points, one of which has been made prominent in the remarks of the excellent chairman of the National Committee. I do not know that I would be willing to go so far as probably he would. But I cordially agree with him in this—I think, considering what has been done about Slavery, taking the thing as it now stands, overlooking altogether, either in the way of condemnation or in the way of approval, any act that has brought us to the point where we are, but believing in my conscience and with all my heart, that what has brought us where we are in the matter of Slavery, is the original sin and folly of treason and Secession, because you remember that the Chicago Convention itself was understood to-day, and that I believe it virtually did explicitly say, that they would not touch Slavery in the States. Leaving it therefore altogether out of the question how we came where we are, on that particular point, we are propared to go further than the original Republicans themselves were prepared to go. We are prepared to demand not only that the whole territory of the United States shall not be made slave, but that the General Government of the American people shall do one of two things—and it appears to me that there is nothing else that can be done—either to use the whole power of the Government, both the war power and the peace power, to put Slavery as nearly as possible back where it was—for, although that would be a fearful state of society, it is better than anarchy; or else to use the whole power of the Government, both of war and peace, and all the practical power that the people of the United States will give them to exterminate and extinguish Slavery. [Prolonged applause.]

I have no hesitation in saying for myself that if I were a pro-Slavery man if I believed this institution was an ordinance of God, and was given to man, I would unhesitatingly join those who demand that the Government, should be put back where it was. But I am not a pro-Slavery man—I never was; I unite myself with those who believe it is contraryto the brightest interests of all men and of all government, contrary to the spirit of the Christian religion, and incompatible with the natural rights of man; I join myself with those who say away with it forever [applause]; and I fervently pray God that the day may come when throughout the whole land every man may be as free as you are, and as capable of enjoying regulated liberty. [Prolonged adplause.]

I will not detain you any longer. One single word you will allow me to say in behalf of the State from which I come, one of the smallest of the thousands of Israel. We know very well that our eleven votes are of no consequence in the Presidential election. We know very well that in our present unhappy condition, it is by no means certain that we are here to-day representing the party that will cast the majority of the votes in that unhappy State. I know very well that the sentiments which I am uttering will cause me great odium in the State in which I was born, which I love, where the bones of two generations of my ancestors and some of my children are, and where very soon I shall lay my own. I know very well that my colleagues will incur odium if they endorse what I say, and they, too, know it. But we have put our faces toward the way in which we intend to go, and we will go in it to the end. If we are to perish, we will perish in that way. All I have to say to you is, help us if you can; if you cannot, believe in your hearts that we have died like men.

Speech of Parson Brownlow.

The President then introduced Parson Brownlow to the Convention, who was most enthusiastically received from all parts of the house. As soon as the applause had subsided he addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention—I assure you you have to-night waked up the wrong passenger. I am a very sick man, and ought to be in my bed and not here. I have journeyed on, however through great tribulation, to meet you. The last regular meal I took was on Saturday upon a boat, and upon the Ohio river. I am sick—sick—sick—and I come forward, because so enthusiastically called for, to make my bow and apology for not attempting to speak; but, before I take my seat, I know you will take of me kindly any suggestions I may make or any rebuke I may attempt to administer to you. I am one of the elder brethren—one of the old apostles. [Laughter.] I knew when I came to town that you had some doubt in your minds about the propriety of admitting a delegation from Tennessee—a State in rebellion. I hope you will pause gentlemen before you commit so rash an act as that, and thereby recognize Secession. We don't recognize it in Tennessee. [Applause.] We deny that we are out. [Applause.] We deny that we have been out. [Applause.] We maintain that a minority first voted us out, and then a majority whipped a minority out of the State with bayonets, winning over a portion of our men to his ranks. But we are here to participate in your deliberations and toils, and to share your honors. I pray you not to exclude us. We have a full delegation from Tennessee—a patriotic delegation, a talented delegation, always excepting the present speaker. [Laughter.]—Our best men we have. We have in Tennessee, as you have in most of the Northern States, a Copperhead party just beginning to come into existence. They have existed here a good while. I have fought the venimous reptiles for the last two years. But they are beginning to organize in Tennessee, and I confidently look for them to be represented at the forth coming Chicago Convention, to send up a delegaton there under the nose and scent of that of virtue, the editor of the Chicago *Times*. [Laughter.] The delegation that our State sends up to you would scorn to go to the Chicago Convention. They would decline having anything to do with the Cleveland Convention. [Applause.] We are for the Baltimore-Lincoln-Arming-of-Negroes Convention. [Applause.] We are for the Convention of the party that are resolved to put down this wicked, this infernal rebellion at all hazards and all costs of money and lives, and our Convention instructed us, before we left home, to advocate and vote Abraham Lincoln first, last and all the time. [Applause.] He has got his hand in; he has learned the hang of the ropes, and we want to try him for a second term. Let us get him along in harmony. There need be no detaining of this Convention for two days in discussions of various kinds, and the idea I suggest to you as an inducement not to throw out our delegation is that we may take it into our heads before the thing is over to present a candidate from that State in rebellion for the second office in the gift of the people. [Applause.] We have a man down there whom it has been my good luck and bad fortune to fight untiringly and perseveringly for the last twenty-five years—Andrew Johnson. [Applause.] For the first time, in the Providence of God, three years ago we got together on the same platform, and we are fighting the devil, Tom. Walker and Jeff. Davis side by side. [Applause.]

I never refuse to speak when I am able to speak, and my old friend Deacon Bross, knows it well. I should like to help him canvas Illinois and gouge for him among the Copperheads. If I were able to speak and could interest you, I would; but I am sick, and must be excused; I thank you for the honor you have done me.

CORNELIUS O'DOWD.

His Opinions of Men and Things.

Cornelius O'Dowd is becoming a feature of *Blackwood*, where he has appeared regularly for some months back. In the May number, which has been sent us by Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., 38 Walker street, there is some genial gossip, from which we take a few extracts at random.

AN IRISH JUDGE.

We had a very witty judge in Ireland, who was not very scrupulous about giving hard knocks to his brothers on the bench, and who, in delivering a judgment in a cause, found that he was to give the casting vote between his two colleagues, who were diametrically opposed to each other, and who had taken great pains to lay down the reasons for their several opinions at considerable length. "It now comes to my turn," said he, "to declare my view of this case, and fortunately I can afford to be brief. I agree with my brother B. from the irresistible force of the admirable argument of my brother M."

A STORY OF GARIBALDI.

That, to effect his purpose, he would lay hands on what he needed, not recklessly or indifferently, but thoughtfully and doubtless regretfully, we all know. I can remember an instance of this kind, related to me by a British naval offier, who himself was an actor in the scene. "It was at La Plata," said my informant, "when Garibaldi was at war with Rosas, that the frigate I commanded was on that station, as well as a small gun-brig of the Sardinian navy, whos captain never harassed his men by exercises of gunnery, and indeed, whose ship was as free from any 'beat to quarters,' or any sudden summons to prepare for boarders, as though she had been a floating chapel.

"Garibaldi came alongside me one day to say that he had learned the Sardinian had several tons of powder on board, with ample supply of grape, shell and canister, not to speak of twelve hundred stand of admirable arms. 'I want them all,' said he: 'my people are fighting with staves and knives, and we are totally out of ammunition. I want them, and he wont let me have them.'

"'He could scarcely do so,' said I 'seeing that they belong to his government, and are not in his hands to bestow.'

"'For that reason I must go and take them,' said Garibaldi. 'I mean to board him this very night, and you'll see if we do not replenish our powder flasks.'

"'In that case,' said I, 'I shall have to fire on you.' It will be piracy; nothing else.'

"'You'll not do so?' said he smiling.

"'Yes, I promise you that I will. We are at peace and on good terms with Sardinian, and I cannot behave other than as a friend to her ships of war.'

struck you that those tall poles and wires are destined to be an end of both your trade and mine, and that within a very few years neither of our occupations will have a representative left? Take my word for it," said he, more solemnly, "in less than ten years from the present date a penny-a-liner will be as rare as a post-horse, and a post-shay not more a curiosity than a minister-plenipotentiary."

Can't you see that when a man buys a canister of prepared beef-tea, he never asks any one to pour on the boiling water—he brews his broth for himself? This is what people do with the telegrams. They don't want you or me to come in with the kettle; besides, all tastes are not alike—one man may like his bombardment of Charleston weaker; another might prefer his Polish massacre more highly flavored. This is purely a personal matter. How can you suit the capricious likings of the million, and of the million—for that's the worst of it—the million that don't want you? What a practicable rebuke, besides, to prosy talkers and the whole long-winded race, the sharp, short tap of the telegraph!

CONCERNING SOME WHIST PLAYERS.

I cannot believe a great public man to have attained a full development of his power if he has not been a whist player; and as to a leader of the House, it is an absolute necessity. Take a glance for a moment at what goes on in Parliament in this non-whist age, and mark the consequences.—Look in at an ordinary sitting of the House, and see how damaging to his party that unhappy man is, who *will* ask a question to-day which this day week would be unanswerable. What is that but playing his card out of time?" See that other who rises to know if something be true; unlucky "something" being the key-not to his party's politics which he has thus disclosed. What is this but "showing his hand?" Hear that dreary blunderer, who has unwittingly contradicted with his chief has just asserted—"trumping, as it were, his partner's trick." Or that still more fatal—wretch, who, rising at a wrong moment, has taken "the lead out of the hand" that could have won the game. I boldly ask, would there be one—even one—of these solecisms committed in an age when whist was cultivated and men were brought up in the knowledge and practice of the odd trick?

Take Cavour. Not one of his biographers has recorded his passion for whist, and yet he was a first-rate player: too venturous, perhaps—too dashing—but splendid with "a good hand!" During all the sittings of the Paris Congress he played every night at the Jockey Club, and won very largely—some say above twenty thousand pounds.

The late Prince Metternich played well, but not brilliantly. It was a patient, cautious back-game, and never fully developed till the last card was played. He grew easily tired, too, and very seldom could sit out more than twelve or fourteen rubbers; unlike Talleyrand, who always arose from table, after perhapse twelve hours' play, fresher and brighter than when he began. Lord Melbourne played well, but had moments of distraction when he suffered the smaller interests of politics to interfere with his combinations.

Cornelius mantains that civilians play better than military men; that diplomatists are the best players; lawyers follow, but are apt to play showily; physicians he says are timid, regard trumps as powerful stimulants, only to be administered in drop doses, and play on card after card, regarding each trick as a patient disposed of, having no connection with the others. Divine are in whist where geology was in the time of the first Georges, though here and there a bishop holds a good hand; sailors are worse than soldiers. They have but one notion, which is to play out all the best cards as fast as they can, and then appeal to their partner to score as many tricks as they have "an inhuman performance, which I have no doubt has cost many apoplexies."

On the whole, Frenchmen are better players than we are. Their game is less easily divined, and all their intimations (*invites*) more subtle and more refined. The Emperor plays well. In England he played a great deal at the late Lord Eglinton's, though he was never the equal of that accomplished earl, whose mastery of all games, whether of skill or address, was perfection.

The Irish have a few brilliant players—one of them is on the bench; but the Scotch are the most winning of all British whisters. The Americans are rarely first-rate, but they have a large number of good second-class players. Even with them, however, whist is on the decline; and euchre and poker, and a score more of other similar abominations, have usurped the place of the king of games.

The late cabinet of Lord Derby contained some good players. Two of the Secretaries of State were actually fine players, and one of them adds whist to accomplishments which would have made their possessor an admirable Crichton, if genius had not elevated him into a far loftier category than Chrichtons belong to. Rechberg plays well and likes his game, but he is in whist, as are all Germans, a thorough pedant. I remember an incident of his whist-life sufficiently amusing in its way, though, in relating, the reader loses what to myself is certainly the whole pungency of the story: I mean the character and nature of the person who related the anecdote to me, and who is about the most perfect specimen of that self-possession—which we call coolness—the age we live in can boast of.

I own that, in a very varied and somewhat extensive experience of men in many countries, I never met with one who so completely fulfilled all the requisites of temper, manner, face, courage and self-reliance, which make of a human being the most unabashable and unemontional creature that walks the earth.

A STORY OF WHIST.

I tell the story as nearly as I can as he related it to me: "I used to play a good deal with Rechberg," said he, "and took pleasure in worrying him, for he was a great purist in his play, and was outraged with anything that could not be sustained by an authority. In fact, each game was followed by a discussion of half an hour, to the intense mortification of the other players, though very amusing to me, and offering me large opportunity to irritate and plague the Austrian.

"One evening, after a number of these discussions, in which Rechberg had displayed an even unusual warmth and irritability, I found myself opposed to him in a game, the interest of which had drawn around us a large assembly of spectators—what the French designated as *la galerie*.—Towards the conclusion of the game it was my turn to lead, and I played a card which so astounded the Austrian minister, that he laid down his cards upon the table and started fixedly at me.

"'In all my experience of whist,' said he, deliberately, 'I never saw the equal of that.

"'Of what, askad I.

"'Of the card you have just played,' rejoined he. 'It is not merely that such play violates every principle of the game, but it actually stultifies

"'There's no help for it, then,' said Garibaldi, 'if you see the thing in that light:' and good-humoredly quitted the subject, and soon after took his leave."

A DIPLOMATIST'S NOTION OF DIPLOMACY.

"I say, O'Dowd," cried he, after a pause of some time in our conversation, "has it never all your own combinations.'

"'I think differently, Count,' said I. 'I maintain that is good play, and I abide by it.'

"'Let us decide it by a wager,' said he.

"'In what way?'

"'Thus: We shall leave the question to the *galerie*. You shall allege what you deem to be the reasons for your play, and they shall decide if they accept them as valid.'

"'I agree. What will you bet.'

"'Ten Napoleons—twenty, fifty, five hundred if you like!' cried he, warmly.

"'I shall say ten. You don't like losing, and I don't want to punish you too heavily.'

"'There is the jury, sir,' said he haughtily, 'make your case.'

"The wager is this,' said I, 'that, to win. I shall satisfy these gentlemen that for the card I played I had a sufficient and good reason.'

"'Yes.'

"'My reason was this, then—I looked into your hand!'

"I pocketed his ten Napoleons, but they were the last I won of him. Indeed, it took a month before he got over the shock."

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

THE CAMPAIGN INQUIRER.

An important political campaign has opened.—Great interests are at stake. The country needs to be aroused, and kept informed concerning the momentous issues of the day. A few men who love a rotton and broken down party organization better than they love a great and free country, are using unscrupulous efforts in this County to mislead the People. They refuse to publish anything in their organ that gives a favorable account of the progress of the arms of our country, in the suppression of an unholy rebellion. They characterize the official statements of victories and success to our arms, promulgated by the Secretary of War, in their organ, as "Sensation despatches," manufactured for the purpose of misleading the people. When good news favorable to the union cause, is received from official sources the reader's of their organ are cautioned not to believe it. They eagerly seize upon and constantly give circulation to false and groundless rumors, fabricated for the purpose of injuring the cause of the Union. The most insignificant advantages gained by traitors over our friends, battling for our common country, is made a subject of exultation and rejoicing. These heathenish and imbruted traitors, their hands red with the blood of dear kin slain in battle, are glorified as heroes and martyrs. The acts of a government, using its utmost energies te preserve the life of a great nation, are constantly stigmatized in approbrious and libelous terms. Our purest men are defamed and held up to public odium, with a shamelessness and indecency too gross to be repeated. Nothing is left undone to keep the people in ignorance of the condition of the country.

There is but one way to counteract these false impressions and meet the virulent fabrications spread over the country. Circulate true information. The best method of spreading the truth in regard to public affairs in this County, is through the BEDFORD INQUIRER. By no other method can as much be accomplished. The most important and timely political matter will always be found in the columns of the INQUIRER. The devices and tricks of the enemy will be exposed. Full information on all subjects calculated to inform and enlighten the public mind will be given. It should be placed in the hands of every man in the County, who can be reached. ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON will receive a firm support, and every honorable effort made to secure their election. Will not every friend of the cause exert himself to disseminate the truth and advance the cause of liberty and justice?

ORGANIZE.

A party strong in numbers, resolute and firm in its convictions, is weak and powerless, without organization. In unity there is strength. Men, acting together in one body, are all powerful to accomplish an object that singly, they would fail in. By co-operation they impart to each other a *courage* and spirit that never comes to man isolated and apart from his fellows. In all matters of public interest this is especially true, and more so in politics than anything else. The mind becomes stimulated, quickened and sharpened by close and confident association, such as usually results from an effective political organization. Such an association brings within its bounds the wavering, the timid and the infirm. The wavering are made resolute, the timid become valiant, and the infirm are strengthened. We have Union material in great plenty in Bedford County. Enough with thorough and complete organization to overcome all opposition. Enough to place and keep the County heartily in the cause of the Union.

INCREASING.—We have added twenty new names to our list since our last, and we hear of more coming. Their names are mainly brought to us through the exertions of two or three friends. A number of persons who were induced by false representations to subscribe for the new paper, which some of the "Democrats" are trying to get up, have within a few days subscribed for the INQUIRER and paid in advance, as soon as they learned the character of the movement set on foot to distract the Union Party. Let others who have been deceived imitate the example.

Henry J. Raymond, of New York, is the Chairman of the National Union Committee appointed at Baltimore. Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Secretary; but he declined, and Hon. N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut, was appointed in his place. The headquarters of the Committee are in New York.

We give some very readable speeches, made at the Baltimore Convention. Dr. Breckenridge's is able and interesting. It will repay careful reading.

The Ten Forty Loan.

It is not anticipated that the steady progress of the ten-forty or popular loan will be disturbed to any great extent by the proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury to receive bids for six per cent, bonds of 1881. A large portion of the seventy-five millions advertised for will no doubt be taken on foreign account, at a premium of about eight per cent. in currency, which is the present market value of that description of existing bonds after the half years interest which is due July 1st, is subtracted. The ten-forty bonds are considered nearly as valuable at par as the six per cents. are at the premium which they command, the only advantage which the latter have over the former being that they have seventeen yeans to run, while the five per cents. mature at the end of ten years, if the Government is disposed to redeem them at the expiration of that time, which it probably will not be prepared to do, as the five-twenty six per cent. loan of five hundred and ten millions will then, and for ten years thereafter, be in course of liquidation. The new bonds will most probably be awarded to large capitalists and banking associations, in sums varying from ten thousand dollars to half a million, and the direct proposals of individuals with comparatively small means will be likely to receive very little consideration, unless they are prepared to outbid the present market value of the bonds'—*N. Y. Herald, June 8th.*

WAR ITEMS.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveler, in a letter dated May 30, states that within the previous three or four weeks, there have passed through that city to join Grant, at least sixty thousand men.

The amnesty oath was administered lately at Louisville, to one hundred deserters from the rebel Joe Johnston's army, and they were sent across the Ohio river to remain during the war. They represented nearly all the Confederate States.

A despatch from St. Paul, the 7th inst., says:—All the surrendered Indians, including Little Crow, Jr., who has amused himself playing euchre at the Fort all winter, were shipped yesterday to Rock Island. Little Six and Medicine Bottle, who were erroneously reported killed, remain at the fort.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes under date of June 4:—Johnston has been as sadly beaten in strategy as was Pemberton at Vicksburg, and he knows and feels it, and his army is chagrined beyond measure. I have conversed with prisoners captured at the battle of Resaca, who are not only conversant with the sentiments of the army at large, but with Johnson and his chief Lieutenants, and they all concur in admitting that Johnston has now no hope save by long and wearisome pursuits. But this is by no means a flattering prospect. Who will tire and become demoralized first—pursuers or pursued?

One of Morgan's men, who was captured at Maysville, reports that the Rebel force in Kentucky is under the immediate command of Morgan, Col. Alston and Col. Smith. The total force is about 3000, a large portion of them being dismounted cavalry. They entered the State at Pound Gap. A scouting party, under Everett, was sent ahead to pick up horses for the dismounted men. They passed through Hazel Creen, Owingsville, and Flemingsburg, and took Maysville without resistance, robbing the citizens of money and other valuables. The farms of Union men were stripped of horses, while those of the Rebel citizens were protected.

The Cincinnati Commercial says:—Within a few days the negroes of Kentucky have become impressed with the idea that the road to freedom lies through military service, and there has been a stampede from the farms to the recruiting offices. The able-bodied blacks are turning out almost unanimously, and the women and children are disposed to go with the crowd. The consequence is, the railroads of the State have not the capacity to transport the negroes who are finding their way to the United States camps. The white people of Kentucky are taking this extraordinary commotion among the negroes very coolly, looking upon it as one of the phenomena of the times, and acquiescing in it as a part of the drift of destiny.

A dispatch from Grant's army, dated June the 10th, states that the enemy are busy throwing up fortifications in the vicinity of Sumner's and Bottom Bridge. The spires of Richmond are in view from the signal stations at these points, and their wagon trains can be seen moving within three or four miles of the city, where the road for a short distance is visible. Last evening as Colonel McAllister, of the 11th New Jersey, was riding along the line he was fired at by a rebel sharp-shooter, notwithstanding there had been a tacit agreement that no picket firing should take place. The ball passed across the Colonel's breast and entered the head of his Orderly, who was riding with him. The entire command was at once put under arms, expecting an attack, but nothing further occurred.

A dispatch from Grant's army says that on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst., a battery in Birney's division opened on a house on our left, which, according to a deserter who came in, was occupied by Gen. Wilcox. Three shells went through it, causing the occupants to leave rather hastily. The fire was returned with very good aim, but without loss to us. The deserter says that Beauregard's troops are posted from Botton Bridge all the way to the James River, watching for the appearance of our army in that direction.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that Adjutant General Thomas is going to Kentucky to attend to the business of negro recruiting. He is very thorough in this line, and will promptly and summarily settle the cases of provost marshals who have not been attending to their business properly. The propability is that within sixty days every negro in Kentucky capable of bearing arms will be in the service. General Thomas has plenary powers, and brings with him, to start with, for the organization of three regiments, the names of qualified officers who have passed the examining board. Sixteen full regiments, it is expected, will be organized in a few weeks.

A Nashville Correspondent of June 6, writes that: "Sherman is waiting to complete the railroad from Kingston, when he will again advance. How long that will require I am unable to conjecture; but I believe not many more days—perhaps the line is already complete, and the army again moving.

Johnston is understood to be fortifying on the Chattahooche River, with a view of making a stand there. But that stream, except after a heavy rain, is both shallow and narrow, and the banks, though of considerable height, are easily scaled: and when once the top is reached, on either side, the country is nearly as level as a plain. As the shores are nearly of uniform altitude, our artillery may be made effective in covering a crossing by the infantry; and, as a consequence, no very effective resistance can be made by Johnston.

Around Atlanta there are several lines of earthworks, but the country is not well calculated for defensive purposes; and though the rebel army may fight there—may make it their "last ditch"—it will be with no hope—the act will rather be one of desperation.

A despatch from the War Department, gives good news from General Hunter. A despatch from that officer, dated at Staunton, on the morning of the 8th inst., says that he effected on that day a junction with Generals Crook and Averill. All the Government and railroad buildings at Staunton were destroyed by our forces, and they were to leave on the next day for other work. This combined force is large enough to push to whatever point may be desired, and we shall no doubt soon hear of other equality important successes from that column.

General Hunter telegraphs that he met the enemy at Piedmont, Sunday, the 5th instant, killed W. M. Jones, their commanding General, and totally routing them after a battle of ten hours' duration. We have captured fifteen hundred prisoners altogether, one thousand men and over sixty officers on the battle field; also, three pieces of artillery, three thousand stand of arms and a vast quantity of stores.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

General Scott is at Cozzen's Hotel, West Point. Since his arrival there he has materially improved in health, and his appetite, which was failing him, is quite restored. The General rises early and breakfasts at seven o'clock; an hour when most of the guests are still in their rooms. At about nine o'clock he rides up to the Military Academy, where he spends the morning in the library, occupied, it is understood, in obtaining and preparing materials for his "Life," on which he has been engaged for several years.—This work will be a valuable addition to the historical literature of the country. The General returns to the hotel in time to dine at the public table at three o'clock, and afterwards, if the weather permits, occupies his accustomed seat on the piazza, where clusters of guests gather around to engage him in conversation. The General is in his seventy-eighth year.

Lawrence M. Keitt's, another of the leaders and originators of the slaveholders' rebellion has gone to his reward.—He was shot a few days ago in one of the fights near Richmond—"pierced through the lungs by a hireling bullet," to quote the grandiloquent phrase of one of the Richmond papers. Keitt was the companion of Preston Brooks in his cowardly assault on Mr. Sumner. He was Colonel of the Twentieth South Carolina regiment.

The *Herald* is informed from London that General George B. McClellan has a fair chance of being heir to the personal fortune of the late Sir, Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde), the great warrior who, it may be said, won the empire of India to England. The family history of the case, shows that the hero of the Potomac army stands already well on the list of heirs presumptive in the case.

A prominent secessionists—one of those who, while the South remained in the Union, fed largely on Federal pap—Mr. Thomas Butler King—died at his residence, in Waynesboro, Ware county, Georgia, on the 10th ultimo, of pneumonia. Though a native of Pennsylvania, he was quite young when he went to Georgia, where he married, and where he became a leading politician, representing a large constituency in the State Legislature. He was in favor of nullification. In 1838 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and served during John Tyler's administration, taking much interest in naval affairs.

Official Announcement of his Nomination to President Lincoln.

At half hast two o'clock Thursday June 9 the Committee appointed by the National Union Convention at Baltimore, to inform President LINCOLN of his nomination by that convention, reached the White House. They were invited into the East Room, where the President was conversing with the members of the deligation who had previously called upon him.

Governor DENNISON, President of the Convention, and Chairman of said Committee, then addressed the President as follows:—

Mr. President, the National Union Convention, which closed its sittings at Baltimore yesterday, appointed a Committee, consisting of one from each State, with myself as its Chairman, to inform you of your unanimous nomination, by that Convention, for election to the office of President of the United States.

That Committee, I have the honor of now informing you, is present. On its behalf I have also the honor of presenting you with a copy of the resolutions or platform adopted by that Convention as expressive of their sense, and of the sense of all the loyal people of the country whom it represents, of the principles and policy that should characterize the administration of the Government in the present condition of the country.

I need not say to you, sir, that the Convention, in thus unanimously nominating you for re-election, but gave utterance to the almost universal voice of the loyal people of the country. To doubt of your triumphant election would be little short of abandoning the hope of the final suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the authority of the Government over the movements of the insurgent States. Neither the Convention nor those represented by that body entertain any doubt as to the final result under your Administration, sustained by the loyal people, and by our noble army and gallant navy. Neither did the Convention, nor does this Committee, doubt the suppression of this most wicked and unprovoked rebellion.

A copy of the resolutions were here handed to the President.

I should say, Mr. President, Mr. DENNISON added it would be the pleasure of the committee to communicate to you within a few days, through one of its most accomplished members, Mr. CURTIS, of New York, by letter, more at length the circumstances under which you have been placed in nomination for the Presidency.

The President, taking the resolutions from his pocket where he had placed them, and unfolding the same, said:—

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee, I will neither conceal my gratification nor restrain the expression of my gratitude that the Union people, through their convention, in the continued effort to save and advance the nation, have deemed me not unworthy to remain in my present position. I know no reason to doubt that I shall accept the nomination tendered; and yet, perhaps, I should not declare definitely before reading and considering what is called the platform. I will say now, however, I approve the declaration in favor of amending the Constitution so as to prohibit slavery throughout the nation. When the people in revolt, with one hundred days of explicit notice that they could within those days resume their allegiance without overthrowing their institutions, and that they could not resume it afterwards, they elected to stand out, such an amendment to the Constitution as now proposed became a fitting and necessary conclusion to the final success of the Union cause. Such alone can meet and cover all cavils. We now perceive its importance, and embrace it in the joint names of liberty and Union. Let us labor to give it legal form and practical effect.

At the conclusion of the President's speech all of the committee shook him cordially by the hand and offered their personal congratulations.

The National Union League---Interview with the President---His Speech.

The members of the National Union League adjourned, from Baltimore to Washington, called upon the President and had interview in the East room. They were cordially received.

The Chairman of the delegation spoke to the President as follows:—

Mr. President—I have the honor of introducing to you representatives from the Union Leagues, and to congratulate you upon your renomination, and to assure you, that we will not fail at the polls to give you the support that your services in the past so highly deserve. We feel honored in doing this, for we are assured that we are aiding in re-elevating to the proud position of President of the United States one so highly worthy of it, one among not the least of whose claims is that he was the emancipator of four millions of bondsmen.

The Presidendt replied as follows:—

Gentlemen:—I can only say, in response to the remarks of your chairman, that I am greatful for the renewed confidence which has been accorded to me, both by the Convention and by the National League. I am not insensible at all to the personal compliment there is in this, yet I do not allow myself to believe that ano but a small portion of it is to be appropriated as a personal compliment. The Convention and the nation, I am assured, are alike animated by a higher view of the interests of the country for the present and the great future, and that the part I am entitled to appropriate as a compliment is only that part which I may lay hold of as being the opinion of the Convention and of the League that I am not entirely unworthy to be entrusted with the place I have occupied for the last three years.

I have not promised myself, gentlemen, to conclude that I am the best man in the country, but I am reminded in this connection of a story of an old Dutch farmer who remarked to a companion, once, that it was not best to swap horses when crossing streams.

The prolonged laughter which followed this characteristic remark should have been heard. It was tumultuous.

The Baltimore Union League.

The following resolutions were passed on Thursday night by the Grand Council of the Union League in session at Baltimore, a copy of which was presented to the President by the committee appointed for the purpose:—

Resolved, That the National Council of the Union League of America hereby heartily approves and indorses the nominations made by the Union National Convention, at Baltimore, on the 8th of June, 1864, of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, for President, and ANDREW JOHNSON, for Vice President of the United states, and as we are bound by our obligations to do all in our power to elect true and reliable Union men to all offices, and as the nominees of said Couvention are the only candidates that can hope to be elected; as loyal men we regard it as the imperative duty of the members of the Union League to do all that lies in their power to secure their election.

Resolved, That this Council also earnestly approves and endorses the platform of principles adopted by said Convention.

Resolved, That we will as individuals and members of the Union League do all in our power to elect said candidates.

How the President Heard of His Nomination.

Dispatches were sent to the President by different persons announcing his re-nomination, but he was absent from his official room in the White House at the time, and did not see them. Some two hours afterward, ignorant of his own nomination, he called at the War Office, and accidentally saw a despatch there announcing the nomination of Mr. JOHNSON for Vice-President.

The President expressed his surprise at the curious action of the Convention, as it seemed to him, and thought it had got the cart before the horse; He was asked by an operator if he had not seen a dispatch aunouncing his own re-nomination for the Presidency. On his replying that he had not, he was informed that such a despatch had not been sent him. He then explained that probably his absence from his official room in the Executive Mansion was the reason of his not having seen it. Upon returning to the Executive Mansion the President found the despatches referred to, announcing his re nomination at half past two o'clock.—*Washington Republican.*

Resolutions of the National Union Convention.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the permanent authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crime the rebels and traitors arrayed against it. [Prolonged applause.]

NO COMPROMISE WITH THE REBELS.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States, not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility, and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor, to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifices, patriotism, heroic valor, and undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions. [Applause.]

EXTIRPATION OF SLAVERY.

Resolved, That as Slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as its always and everywhere hostil to the principles of republican goverement and justice, the national safety demands its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic, and that while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government in its own defense has aimed a death blow at the gigantic evil, we are in favor further more of such amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States. [Applause.)

THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have periled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of their country, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in greatful and everlasting remembrance. (Loud applause.)

THANKS TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office. That we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservations of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes. That we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery, and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

HARMONY IN THE NATIONAL COUNCILS.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government. (Applause.)

PROTECTION TO OUR SOLDIERS, BLACK AND WHITE.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws or the usages of civilized nations in time of war, by the rebels now in armes, should be made the subject of prompt and full redress. (Prolonged applause.)

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources, and increase of power to this nation, asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the pacific Railroad.

REDEMPTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Resolverd, That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency. (Applause.)

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European Power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any Republican Government on the western continent (prolonged applause), and that they will view with extreme jealousy and as menacing the peace and independence of their own country the efforts of any such Power to obtain new foothold for monarchical governments, sustained by foreign military force, in near proximity of the United States.—(Long continued applause.)

The reading of the resolutions elicited outbursts of enthusiasm. The mention of the name of Abraham Lincoln was received with cheering, the whole house rings, with uplifted hat and handkerchiefs waving. The resolutions endosring the Monroe doctreine was also received with great applause. The entire series of Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June, 12—Noon.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

A dispatch from Gen. Hunter dated at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., at Staunton, reports that we met the enemy at Piedmont last Sunday the 5th inst., killing Wm. E. Jones their commanding General and totally routing them, after a battle of ten hours duration.

We have captured 1,500 prisoners altogether. One thousand men and over sixty officers were left on the field of battle; also 3,000 stand of arms, three pieces of artillery and a vast quantity of stores.

We have to-day effected a junction with Gens. Crook and Averill.

It is stated in another dispatch, unofficial, dated at Staunton, June 9th. It says that our infantry is now engaged in burning ties and bending rails east and west.

All the Government and railroad buildings have been burned at Staunton. We leave to-morrow.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant's head-quarters, dated yesterday, at 4 P. M., reports that the rebel cavalry having yesterday made a dash into Wilson's lines, near the Denny House, Wilson this morning sent out a portion of McIntosh's brigade to see where the enemy was. Their pickets were driven in and their outer line forced, the cavalry passing over the entrenchments about a mile west of Bethsaida Church.

M'Intosh came upon a field division of infantry, and having accomplished the purpose of his reconnoissance, retired. He killed and wounded a number of rebels in his progress and brought away four or five prisoners. He had sixteen men killed and wounded.

Dispatches from Gen. Sherman, dated at his head-quarters, Big Shanty, this morning, have been received.

They state that our lines are within four or five hundred yards of the enemy, but no fighting yet.

EDWIN STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington*,
SATURDAY, June 11th, 10 P. M.

To Major General Dix:

Official reports from the head-quarters of the army of the Potomac down to 5 o'clock yesterday evening detail no movements of importance.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated yesterday, states that our cavalry, yesterday, Thursday, June 9th, developed the position of the enemy in a line along the hills from Kenesaw to Lost mountain, and we are now marching by the roads towards Kenesaw.

A dispatch from General Butler dated this morning at one o'clock, reports all quiet along our line.

Yesterday General Kautz charged the enemies works at Petersburg and carried them, penetrating the town, but not being supported by General Gillmore, who had withdrawn his forces without a conflict, General Kautz was obliged to withdraw without further effect.

General Kautz captured forty prisoners and one piece of artillery which he brought away with him.

A dispatch from Gen. Canby, dated Vicksburg, June 4, states that Gen. Emory reports that an attempt by Taylor's force to cross the Atchafalaya had been frustrated. The troops that had crossed were dispersed and a large quantity of commissary stores and clothing captured.

General Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, in a dispatch dated yesterday at Lexington, reports that after concentrating a force at the mouth of the Beaver creek, on Big Sandy, I moved against Morgan's force in Virginia west as far as Gladesville.

Morgan with 2500 men moved into Kentucky via Whitesburg. I pursued and marching ninety miles in twenty four hours came upon him at Mount Sterling yesterday morning and defeated him.

By stealing fresh horses he reached Lexington at two o'clock this A. M.

Our forces held the fort and the rebels did but little damage. He left here at 7 A. M. for Versailles. I start in pursuit with a fresh force this morning.

No official report has yet been received from General Hunter.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DEFEAT OF MORGAN BY BURBRIDGE.

300 Rebels Killed and 400 Prisoners--Recovery of Col. Hobson's Command.

WASHINGTON, June 13—Midnight.

To Major General Dix, New York:

We have despatches from the Army of the Potomac as late as eight o'clock this morning A movement at that hour was in successful progress.

No reports to-day from Gen. Sherman.

The following dispatch from General Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, has just reached here:

"I attacked Morgan at Cynthiana at daylight yesterday morning, and, after an hour's hard fighting, completely routed him, killing 300, wounding nearly as many more, and capturing nearly 400 prisoners, besides recapturing nearly all of Gen. Hobson's command, and over 1,000 horses. Our loss in killed and wounded is about 150.

"Morgan's scattered forces are flying in all directions, having thrown away their arms; they are out of amunition and are wholly demoralized."

Dispatches from General Butler at nine o'clock this evening indicate no change in his command.

No further ntelligence has been received from General Hunter.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

GEN. HUNTER'S VICTORY.

Cannon and Stores Captured--The Utter Defeat and Rout of the Rebels--The Capture of Staunton.

STAUNTON, SHENANDOAH VALLEY,
Monday, June 6, 1864.

Our movements here have in every way been an entire success. We have thoroughly whipped and driven back the enemy, who is rapidly retreating toward Blue Ridge.

In our movements so far we have captured one battery of six pieces, beside other cannon of heavy calibre. Over a million dollars worth of stores fell into our hands.

The amount of railroad property which we have destroyed and captured is large. We have taken a large number of prisoners. Some of them are mere boys, and one or two I saw were so young that they could barely use a musket.

Considering the extensive character of our combinations, and the important results we have attained, our loss is not large in either killed or wounded.

Crook's column and Averill's command met with decided success.

In one action which we had, the enemy attempted a trick by trying to flank our left. In the end we tricked him, as we turned his left and thereby brought about his defeat handsomely.

Thoburn's brigade of infantry suffered the heaviest in killed and wounded.

Two special messengers, previously sent to the rear with despatches, were captured by Gilmore's and some of Moseby's men, who not only took their despatches from them, but held them as prisoners.—One of the messengers was a negro—a bright boy in everything but color.

Our forces are in hot pursuit of the enemy.

Stahl's Division of cavalry, and Sullivan's Division of infantry were hotly engaged.

The brigades commanded by Colonel McReynolds, of the 1st New York Cavalry, and Colonel Wynkoop, of the 20th Pennsylvania, did their work.

The enemy's retreat is a complete stampede—a rout.

On taking Staunton we found that every man and boy had been called out for its defence.

Staunton is well fortified, but if the enemy had only remained to hold the place to the last extremity, we would have captured the whole Rebel command.—We got in just such positions as to secure that character of result. At one time our column was in a great measure in the rear of Jones and Imboden, and the main Rebel position.

The principal fight took place on the line of the North river and Middle river.

It is very difficult getting despatches to the rear, as we are now over one hundred and seventeen miles in the enemy's country, or from Martinfburg and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the nearest accessible point of communication, and the road is lined all the way with guerillas of every stripe, from the wild highwayman to the regular life-taker, and no mercy.

IMPORTANT FROM BUTLER'S COMMAND.

Gen. Gillmore Advancing on Petersburg---The Outer Works Carried---The Petersburg and Richmond Railroad Again Cut.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 10.—Yesterday morning a portion of General Butler's forces, under General Gillmore, made a demonstration on Petersburg, and succeedid in carrying the enemy's outer lines of earthworks, with the loss of only a few men wounded. While this force was demonstrating on Petersburg, General Butler sent out another force, that succeeded in destroying three or four miles of the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, without loss.

A number of contrabands made their escape from Petersburg yesterday, and have reached here.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, June 5.

SENATE.—A resolution asking the President to give information conserning the present condition of the slave trade in Cuba, and what efforts are being made for its suppression was passed. The bill giving 100,000 acres of land to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in constructing the ship canal from Green Bay to Lake Michigan was passed. The internal revenue bill was then taken, up, and its consideration consumed the remainder of the session. At the evening session the same bill was under consideration.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill for the more speedy punishment of guerrillas, and was passed. Mr. Cox offered a resolution declaring unconstitutional the recent delivery of Arguelles to the Spanish Government, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Committee on the Judiciary reported the Senate bill prohibititing members of Congress from acting as attorneys in cases in which the United States is a party.

TUESDAY, June 7.

SENATE.—Mr. Pomeroy reported back the bill granting lands to Montana and Dekota, with a recommendation that they be postponed until next December, which was agreed to. The bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs was called up, but without considering it the Senate went into executive session, and afterward adjourned.

HOUSE.—An unsuccessful motion was made to reconsider the vote which consigned Mr. Hooper's substitute for the Gold Bill to the table, and to lay that motion on the table, when the further consideration of the subject was postponed to Saturday. Thirty-thousand copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office Report were ordered to be printed. Mr Cole, delegate from Washingon opposed the Senate bill regulating the veto power in that Territory, protesting against the proposed abridgment of the liberties of the people. He moved to lay the bill on the table, pending which the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 9.

SENATE.—The three hundred dollar exemption bill was discussed at great length, adopting two amendments: one providing that drafts hereafter shall be for one year only, the other allowing that an overplus of men already furnished in any district to be credited in future drafts. Pending the discussion of an amendment the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed, one providing heavy penalties for taking an excess of passengers on ships and steamers; the other providing that goods, trunks, carpet-bags, baggage, &c, be sealed &c, in the United States as in Europe, and for the increase of Revenue Inspectors to sixty in number, mainly on the Canada frontier. The Senate bill regulating foreign and coasting trade on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontier, was also passed. Some other unimportant business was transacted, and then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 10.

SENATE.—The various amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were acted upon, and the subject then laid aside. Mr. Howe made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill, with a recommendation that the Senate recede from its amendments in the section equalizing the pay of the United States soldiers. Without action on this report, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—After the settlement of the Missouri contested seat case, Mr. Dawes called up the contested election case from Dakota—the resolution declaring that Wm. Jayne is not, but that J. B. S. Todd is, entitled to the seat as a delegate from Dakota. The subject was discussed, but no vote taken. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, June 11.

SENATE.—Mr. Foster, from the Committee on Claims, introduced a bill to amend the act granting pensions. Mr. Turnbull introduced a bill relating to United States Circuit Courts. Mr. Lane of Kansas added a new section to his resolutions relating to the recognition of the new State Government of Arkansas, to the effect that the resolutions shall be in force from and after the acceptance by the people of the State and the President's proclamation of the same. The California Land Claims bill was discussed during the morning, and the Indian Appropriation bill was passed as amended, and goes back to the House. The report of the Army Appropriation bill was agreed to.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stevens reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, the Senate Bonded Warehouse bill. A resolution was passed that the House, the Senate concurring, shall adjourn on the 23d of June. The Judiciary Committee reported unanimously that the bill providing for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts, approved March 12, 1863, is not in force. On a motion for the reconsideration of the vote on the Bankrupt bill, it was decided to postpone the further consideration of the subject till December next. During the remainder of the sitting the House was occupied with the reception and discussion of reports on various contested seats; that of the Dakota election occupying several hours and resulting in a desision "that Mr. Todd is entitled to a seat as the delegate from Dakota."

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

The bill to enable the trustees to perfect the title to the lands of the Blue Mound College was passed. The Committee on Naval Affairs reported favorably on the bill for the sale of the Chicago Marine Hospital. Mr. Davis read a letter from Gen. Butler in reply to a resolution offered by him some time before. Mr. Davis said the letter was in such terms as a man conscious of his innocence would use. Action in the matter was however postponed. The bill to amend the act concerning certain private land claims in New Mexico, was passed. The bill respecting Consular jurisdiction over the crews of foreign vessels in American waters, was passed. A motion was made to take up the bill prohibiting military interference in elections, but the motion was disagreed to. The House Bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmens' Affairs, and after some remarks by Mr. Sumner and Mr. Richardson, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Thursday. The bill for the repeal of the Commutation clause was called up and argued at length, but without taking action in the matter the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The consideration of the bill for a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara was postponed till the second Tuesday in December. The bill to admit ex-members of Congress to the floor was brought up. An amendment was offered that such ex-members should, before being admitted, subscribe to a statement that they had no interest in the prosecution of any bill or claims before Congress, and that they would not use the privilege of admission to forward the interest of any one before Congress. After considerable discussion the whole subject was laid upon the table. The Senate's amendment to the Internal Revenue Bill was ordered to be printed and committed to the Committee on Ways and Means, with power to report at any time. The Senate bill conferring veto power on the Governor of Washington Territory was passed—73 against 44. The House then resumed the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill. An amendment was made so that no person can avail himself on its benefits whose liabilities are less than $500. A vote was not taken on the passage of the bill, it not having been engrossed. A communication was read announcing Gen. Hunter's great victory over the rebel Gen. Jones at Mount Crawford, which was greeted with loud applause. The remainder of the session was devoted to business relating to the District of Columbia.

New Advertisements.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, they have now open and ready for sale,

A LARGE AND GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Which they will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR APPROVED CREDIT,

of Six Months; interest added in **All Cases**, after an account is due and not closed by Note.

Buying For Cash!

THESE ARE THE BEST TERMS WE CAN OFFER.

Bedford, May 13, 1864.

Going, Gone!

THE undersigned, having taked AUCTIONEER AND SALE LICENSE, is now ready to cry Sales on the most reasonable terms.

WILIAM LASHLEY,
may6,'64-4m. Elbinsville, Pa.

Wanted.

500 CORDS CHESTNUT-OAK BARK.
[may13] S. & W. SHUCK.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief!!

PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS—A delicate and fragrant perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

For sale at the Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER.

Notice.

THE undersigned having associated with himself in the Mercantile Business, his brother, SAMUEL D. WILLIAMS, gives notice that his Books are now ready for settlement. Persons having accounts standing thereon, will please call and settle the same without delay.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, May 13, 1864-tf.

ALLEGHANY.

Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

The second quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution beings Wednesday, April 13.

Terms reasonable. $25 will pay all expenses for a Quarter, (11 weeks.)

For further information, address
J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
Rainsburg, Bedford co. Pa.

mar. 18 1864—tf.

White & Moor's Malt Coffee.

CONTAINING a portion of the best Java Coffee. The healthiest and cheapest substitute for coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per pound. For sale at the bargain store of
G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1864.

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER for the Campaign until after the Presidential Election, will be furnished for sixty cents in advance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—I will announce myself as a candidate for the State Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

JACOB BRENEMAN.

Woodberry, June 13, 1864-2t.

GEO. W. RUPP will be a candidate for the Legislature before the Union County Convention. If elected he will endeavor to faithfully serve his constituents.

June 17-2t.

TO THE UNION MEN OF BEDFORD COUNTY.—I take this method of informing my friends that my name will be presented to the Union County Convention of this County, for the office of Representative. If it should please my fellow citizens to bestow upon me the honor of representing them in the Legislature, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the position with fidelity, ever keeping in view the best interests of Bedford County.

J. R. DORBURROW.

Bedford, June 17, 1864-2t.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

To the Union Men of Bedford County.

Since David Over has undertaken to establish a new paper in this Borough, a considerable interest has been manifested to know the terms of the agreement in regard to the sale of the INQUIRER. Over, we are informed, is endeavoring to excite a sympathy towards himself, by representing that he was *compelled* to sell out his newspaper establishment—that we "held the lash over him," and threatened to start an opposition paper if he did not sell out to us. Neither of these statements are true. We heard from different parties in Harrisburg and in Washington City, about the middle of last winter, that the Bedford INQUIRER could probably be purchased. We came to Bedford soon after hearing this. We immediately sought out Mr. Over, and on our *first* interview with him he offered to sell the INQUIRER to us for three thousand dollars. Not a word was said by either of us about starting another paper. This was a large sum, larger than we expected to pay. A good deal of dissatisfaction at Mr. Over's course as an editor was expressed to us, and every leading Union man in the County, with one or two exceptions, who could be consulted in regard to the matter, advised us to establish a new paper; promising us the united support of the Union party in this County. We did not favor the idea of starting another paper, but strongly opposed it. It was represented to us on every hand that Over, by his conduct, had forfeited the confidence of the party he professed to act with. He had no claims, they all said, either upon the party or the community for further support. They regarded his price as an attempt at extortion, which ought not to be submitted to. Over had offered the INQUIRER a few months before for two thousand dollars. While the matter was still pending, some forty of the most active Union men of the County signed a paper, representing to Mr. Over that the good of the Union party required the transfer of his paper to some other person than himself. This had no effect in reducing the price asked, and an agreement was finally made between us, by which Over received the full amount he asked at first; namely, three thousand dollars.—We were and are satisfied with having paid that sum. The material in the establishment was not worth over six hundred dollars. It was the business and the location that we paid so much for. Over himself has repeatedly told different parties that it was the business and good will of his establishment that made it so valuable. The types were worthless, and nothing but a few old cases and stands were of any value.—We have purchased over eight hundred dollars worth of printing material since we took possession. This man Over, we hear, represents that there is an understanding between us. Of course such staff is false and absurd. There is no understanding between us. If he succeeds, it must be done by dividing the party, and at the expense and injury of the INQUIRER. He has no *right* to print a paper here. He might as well take our press and types, as to take the business, if he can get it, which he has sold to us. It is gratifying for us to state in conclusion that he is not receiving any support worth anything from the Union men of Bedford County. The movement, we believe, is condemned everywhere by good citizens of all parties. We append, for the information of our readers, a copy of the article of agreement made between David Over and the present publisher of this paper:

ARTICLES of agreement made and concluded this sixteenth day of February, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-four, between David Over, of Bedford Borough, on the one part, and B. F. McNeil, of Binghamton, N. Y., of the other part, witnesseth, That the said David Over, for and in consideration of the sum of three thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be paid and secured to be paid by said B. F. McNeil, as hereinafter mentioned, hath granted, bargained, and sold and by these presents doth grant, bargain and sell that certain newspaper establishment now in possession of J. R. Durborrow, known as the Bedford Inquirer, including press, types, cases, imposing stones, and all other personal property of every description belonging to or connected therewith, all which the said David Over covenants, promises and agrees to and with the said B. F. McNeil to transfer and deliver into the possession of the said B. F. McNeil, on the first day of April next ensuing the date hereof, in as good order and condition as the same now are, and the said David Over further agrees to deliver over to said B. F. McNeil, in connection with said establishment, the subscription lists and files of newspapers belonging thereto in the office, and not including files in Over's house, together with the GOOD WILL of him the said David Over. In consideration whereof the said B. F. McNeil covenants, promises, grants and agrees to and with the said David Over, to pay him, the said David Over, his executors, administrators and assigns, the said sum of three thousand dollars, in manner following, to wit: One thousand dollars on the delivery of the property above transferred and sold and the balance in two equal annual payments of one thousand dollars, viz: one thousand dollars on the first day of April, A. D., 1865, and one thousand dollars on the first day of April, A. D., 1866, to be secured by judgment notes to be executed and delivered by said B. F. McNeil on receipt of said property, * * * * * said notes to be left in the possession of John Cessna, Esq., until first of April next and then to be delivered to said David Over. Witness our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

DAVID OVER, [L. S.]
B. F. McNEIL, (L. S.]

Witness present,
JOHN CESSNA.

SORE THROAT. Those afflicted with Coughs, Hoarseness, Irritation and Soreness of the Throat, will find nothing so efficacious as a *Throat Remedy*, as Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold by all Druggists.

To Drafted Men--Special Notice!

Instead of reporting on the days mentioned in their several notices, the Drafted Men of the following Townships, in Bedford and Somerset Counties, will report as follows:

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Bloody Run Borough,	Friday, June	24.
West Providence Tp.,	" "	"
Union Tp.	Saturday, "	25.
South Wooodberry,	Monday, "	27.
Southampton,	Tuesday, "	28.
St. Clair,	Wednesday, June	29.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Southampton Tp.,	Monday July	11.
Stony Creek,	" "	"
Upper Turkeyfoot,	" "	"
Wellersburg Borough,	" "	"
Somerset Borough,	" "	"
Somerset Township,	Tuesday' "	12.
Shade "	" "	"
Northampton,	Wednesday, July	13.
Paint,	" "	"
Quemahoning.	" "	"
New Centreville Bor.	" "	"
Stoystown Bor.	" "	"

Drafted Men who live elsewhere than in the foregoing Townships and Boroughs, will attend on the respective days named in the notices already served upon them.

Examinations for Bedford County, will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford; for Somerset County, at the Court House, in the Borough of Somerset.

It is especialy requested that men attend *early in the day*, so that the Board may not be delayed in the performance of its duties. It would be better to come the day before, than later than seven o'clock in the morning.

No furloughs can be granted to Drafted men but all must come prepared to enter the service, pay commutation, or furnish substitutes, unless exempted by the Board.

No Drafted Man will be examined on any other day than that on which he has been notified to appear.

Substitutes will be examined at Bedford, and Somerset, but *accepted only at Chambersburg*.

GEO. EYSTER,
Capt, & Prov. Mar., 16th Dist., Pa.

DR. WM. WATSON.—The following extract from the correspondence of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, is dated White House Landing, June 1. Our readers will see from it that Dr. Watson's services are highly valued in the army. Dr. Watson has been almost incessantly occupied since the late campaign opened in performing surgical operations, and always with a success unusual for one of his years and comparative inexperience.

Yesterday Dr. W. Watson, Surgeon of the One-hundred-and-fifth Pennsylvania, and Assistant Surgeon Gerald D. O'Farrell, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, with their hospital nurses, arrived here from the Wilderness, where they had been detailed to remain with the wounded of Birney's Division after the battles of the 5th, 6th and 7th. They remained three weeks within the limits of the enemy's lines, during which time they suffered much, not only from the deprivation of all supplies, but also from the frequent incursions of White's and other guerrillas, who plundered both men and officers alike.

The wounded under charge of the above named Surgeons were recaptured by two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry, and brought to Fredericksburg, and thence shipped for Washington. They speak in the highest terms of the care and attention they received from Drs. Watson and O'Farrell.

A HANDSOME ATLAS.—A new edition of Mitchel's New General Atlas has lately been issued. It contains maps of the various countries of the world, plans of cities, embraced in fifty-three quarto maps, forming a series of eighty-four maps and plans, together with valuable statistical tables. The maps are all printed on steel plates, engraved in the best style, and bringing the changes in the boundaries of countries down to the latest dates. Plans of the principal cities of the United States are given on a large scale. A list of the post offices in the United States and in the Canadas is given. It contains the population of the United States, in States and counties, from the censuses of 1850 and 1860; the population of the chief cities of the world according to the latest estimates, the height of mountains and the length of rivers and other useful matter. We do not know of any other atlas published at so low a price as desirable and convenient as this. Many of our readers will have an opportunity of procuring this map in the course of a few weeks from Mr. David English, who is the agent for the publishers in Bedford county.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The Methodist church at Tatesville was dedicated last Sunday. A large number of persons were present from Bloody Run, Hopewell, Bedford, and the neighborhood around the Church. Rev. Mr. Mills, of Altoona preached in the morning and in the afternoon. Rev. Mr. Polsgrove, of Bloody Run, was present, and took part in the exercises. The Church cost about five hundred dollars. It is a neat building, and will seat near two hundred persons. On the morning of the dedication, two hundred dollars remained unpaid on the Church. This whole amount was raised during the day, and the Church stands free from debt. Certain persons from Bloody Run, who appear to think money put in Churches, a paying investment, contributed, as might have been expected, a large part of the two hundred dollars.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE IN BEDFORD COUNTY.—House and lot in the Borough of Bloody Run, by J. Baughman's Administrator's, to Mrs. Baughman, for $900.

House and lot, in the same place, by Samuel Bottomfield, to David Leader, for $500.

Farm in Snake Spring township, by Mrs. Scott's heirs, to Emanuel Beegle, for about $4000.

Farm in Colerain township, by Mr. Kegg's Administrators to Wm. Beegle, for $4,200.

Farm in Hopewell township, by H. J. & F. Kay, to Henry Clapper, for $5000.

House and lot in Bedford, by Dr. Watson's Trustee, to Dr. W. Watson, for $2,675.

House and lot in same place, by J. Claar's Trustee, to Wm. Cook, for $1,075.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The undersigned Council of the Lutheran church, take pleasure in acknowledg the receipt of a very fine Organ for the church in Bedford, presented by the Rev. F. Benedict. Such evidences of christian charity and liberality are more rare than they should be, and the example set by our old Pastor we trust will be emulated by others.

JOHN G. MINNICH,
H. NICODEMUS,
SOLOMON REIMUND,
GEO. SMITH,
FREDERICH NAWGLE,
O. E. SHANNON,
J. W. LINGENFELTER.

SUBSCRIBERS, who pay their subscriptions before the 8th of July, will be charged only One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents a year. Money is very useful to us at this time, and we hope our subscribers will find it convenient to pay their subscriptions as soon as the time mentioned.

WE WILL furnish the BEDFORD INQUIRER until after the Presidential Election for Sixty cents. Now is the time to increase the circulation of the INQUIRER. No other instrumentality can be made so effective in bringing out and developing the strength of the Union party in this County as this paper.

Sick and Wounded Penna. Volunteers.

Information respecting Pennsylvania soldiers in the Hospitals of Philadelphia, may always be had by application to Jos. PARKER, chief of the Hospital Commission, at the rooms of the Young Mens Christian Association, No. 104 Chestnut street.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union voters of the several boroughs and townships in the County of Bedford, are requested to meet at their respective places of holding borough and township elections on

SATURDAY, the 25th of June, inst.,

Between the hours of two and seven o'clock, p. m., and elect two delegates for each borough or township to represent them in the County Convention to be held in Bedford, on

TUESDAY, the 28th Day of June, inst.,

At one o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating persons to fill the various offices to be voted for at the ensuing October election. All those who are in favor of sustaining the government in its present struggle with armed treason, and prosecuting the war until the rebellion is crushed, are earnestly invited to co-operate with us.

The following persons are appointed to hold the delegate elections in the different boroughs and townships:

Bedford Borough—John Lutz, John Wright and Martin Milburn.

Bedford Tp.—Espy M. Alsip, Andrew E. Dibert and C. Ramsey Rea.

Bloody Run Bor.—Dr. J. A. Mann, Lieut. Wm. P. Barndollar and Wm. Ott.

Broad Top—Geo. W. Figard, John Major and John Echelberger.

Colerain—Daniel Stone, H. P. Diehl and J. H. Cessna.

Cumberland Valley—Albert Smith, John Simons and B. F. Bruner.

Harrison—James Mullen, Jacob Hardman and Martin Feichtner.

Hopewell—A. M. Piper, Isaac Kay and D. Bollman.

Juniata—Leonard Bittner, Danl. Metzger, and Jos. Gondon.

Liberty—Lewis Syling, J. D. Ramsey, and Lewis Putt.

Londonderry—Enoch Cade, Jacob Evans and Mathias Feichtner.

Monroe—Abraham Stuckey, Sansom Mearkle and James Carnell.

Napier—John W. Davis, Geo. W. Blackburn and Jonathan Cable.

East Providence—A. K. Bottomfield, Jacob Pee and William Figard.

West Providence—Wm. F. Way, J. H. Sparks and John Riley.

Schellsburg Co.—Wm. A. B. Clark, John E. Colvin and A. B. Bunn.

Snake Springs—L. H. Diehl, Daniel R. Snyder and Joel Diehl.

Southampton—John Johnson, Artemas Bennet and Griffin Twigg.

St. Clair—Anthony Zimmers, Thomas Schooley and Henry Mock.

Union—Jas. Imler, Gabriel Berket and Grundy Ake.

Middle Woodberry—John T. Keagy, Daniel Longeneker and Samuel Kokenour.

South Woodberry—John Bayers, Charles Buck and Andrew J. Woodcock.

J. R. DURBORROW,
Chairman County Committee.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

$10 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED.—TO SELL THE 25 CENT LEGAL TENDER STATIONERY PACKAGE." Each package contains 35 Songs, 2 pages of Music, 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Evelopes, 1 Ruler, 1 Pen, 1 Pen Holder, 1 lead Pencil, 1 Design for Undersleeves 1 for Child's Apron, 1 for Embroidered Collar, 1 for Christening Robe, 2 for marking Letters, 13 Secrets never before published, worth many Dollars; and other information. Also, one beautiful article of Jewelry. Liberal inducements to AGENTS. Send Stamp for Circular.

WEIR & CO.,
43 South Third Street, Phila.

June 17, 1863-3m.

MANHOOD: How Lost, how Restored. Just published, a new addition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of *Spermatorrhœa*, or seminel Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, *Impotency*, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also *Consumption, Epilepsy*, and *Fits*, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office box 4586.

June 17,'64-tf.

TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES,

USE DUTCHER'S CELEBARTED

LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,

A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., 10th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Wholesale agents. [ju3-3t.

Be Wise by Times. Do not trifle with your health constitution and character. If you are suffering with any diseases for which HELMBOLD'S EXTRA BUCHU is recommended. TRY IT! TRY IT! It will Cure you, Save long Suffering, allaying Pain and Inflammation, and will restore you to HEALTH AND PURITY, at a little expense, and no exposure. Cut out the Advertisement in another column, and call or send for it. *Beware of Counterfeits!* Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. CURES GUARANTEED. [1m, june3,'64:

☞ A NUMBER of years have elapsed since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to the public. The prejudice existing in the minds of many persons against what are denominated patent medicines at first greatly retarded its sale; but, as its virtues and merits became known, this barrier of prejudice was overthrown, and the demand increased so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which the afflicted had not experienced the benefits arising from the use of the "Bitters," and at the present day there are to be found IF ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD vouchers for the great merits of the article. No greater cure for Dyspepsia can be found.

See Advertisement.

For Sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. [june3,'64:] [1m.

BEDFORD CEMETERY.

HOLDERS of lots in Bedford Cemetery are notified that their deeds are ready for delivery, and are requested to call on H. Nichodemus, Esq., and lift them.

C. N. HICKOK,
June 10, 1854-3t. Secretary.

DIED.

At Piper's Run, May 29th, Miss MAGGIE PIPER, aged 30 years, 3 months and 6 days.

In the death of Miss Piper the family are called to mourn the loss of a dutiful daughter and an affectionate sister—the Church an intelligent and faithful member and a wide circle of friends a cheerful and esteemed acquaintance and associate. During the protracted illness which terminated her life, she exhibited a degree of increasing faith in Christ and patient submission to His will which may well console her friends with the belief that she was rapidly ripening for Heaven, and that while they mourn her departure, her state is one of unending happiness. D. S. B.

New Advertisements.

O, YES!

THE undersigned having taken

AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE,

For Bedford County, offers his services to the citizens of the County. Address,

JOHN DELL,
June 17,'64-3. Six Mile Run, Bedford Co., Pa.

HEADQUARTERS OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, PENNA.,
Chambersburg, June 7, 1864.

Drafted men are not allowed to enlist as volunteers after being drafted. Where any such enlist after draft, the credits will go to the township from which they were drafted, even although local bounty has been paid them by some other locality.

GEO. EYSTER,
Capt. & Pro. Mar., 16th Dist., Pa.

June 10, 1864-3t.

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the

AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING

Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.

Pleasantville, June 10, 1864-3t.

NEW GOODS

AT

OAK HALL!

BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHES, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Larons,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves, Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS AND GAITERS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,
SHAKERS, &C.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.

Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE.

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN-WARE.

BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliab e articles.

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.

Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

CHEAP CORNER!

FARQUHAR'S

REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP

STILL MAINTAINED!

WE are now receiving at "*Cheap Corner*," a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

TO THE LADIES.

Call and examine our stock of

CALICOES	BALMORALS
DELAINS,	HOOP-SKIRTS,
ALAPACAS	RIBBONS,
SBAWLS,	CUFFS & COLLARS,
HATS,	HEAD NETS,
VAILS,	COMBS,
HOSIERY,	TRIMMINGS.

GENTLEMEN,

Come and see our assortment of

COTTONADES,	COATS,
JEANS,	PANTS,
SATINETTS,	VESTS,
CASSIMERES,	BOOTS
CLOTHS,	GAITERS,
LINENS,	SUSPENDERS,
MUSLINS,	SHIRTS,
DRILLS,	NE'K TIES

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
SPICES,
ALL KINDS.

Tobacco and Segars.

Congress, Flounder, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Segars.

☞ Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864-tf.

NEW GOODS

AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

Call and See Them.

June 10, 1864-tf.

ESTRAYS.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Bedford Township, on the 1st of June inst.,

TWO MULES;

One a Bay, with white spot on the right side of the throat—blind of the left eye, and supposed to be about six years old. The other, Dun colored, with ring-bone on right hind foot, and the letters "U.S." branded on the right shoulder and the letter "C" branded on the left shoulder, supposed to be about seven years old. No other marks recollected. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WILLIAM FETTER.

June 10'64-3t.

Legal Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned Auditor, appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Thomas Fisher, Administrator of Catharine Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford County, Pa., dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, on *Monday, the 11th day of July, A. D.* 1864, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper

E. M. ALSIP,
June 17,-2t. *Audi or.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Alex. Gilson, late of Bedford Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WALTER B. GILSON,
June 10'64-6t*. JOHN BROWN, *Adm'r's.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber, on the Estate of Daniel Means, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY WHETSTONE,
Monroe twp., June 10,'64-6t. *Administrator.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Penna., to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John B. Fluck, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Fluck, late of Hopewell township, deceased, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend at his office, in Bedford, on *Wednesday, the 14th of June, next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purposes of his appointment.

June 3'64-2t. J. R. DURBORROW.

ADMINISTRTOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned of the Borough of Schellsburg, upon the estate of John Kulp, late of Schellsburg, dec'd, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DUNCAN McVICKER,
may 27, 1864-6t*. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, on the Estate of John Riley, late of West Providence township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement,

J. E. RILEY,
May 13,'64-6t. REBECCA RILEY.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, on the Estate of David Ford, Sr., late of Broad Top township, dec'd., and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL W. FORD,
may6-6t*. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Frederick Machtley, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS ALLISON,
may6-6t* Administrator.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of the within Fi Fa's. to me directed, there will be sold at public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on *Saturday, the 16th day of July*, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the right, title, and interest of Jeremiah Smith, in the following TRACT OF LAND, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, Penna. containing EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less: about Fifty acres cleared, adjoining lands of Joseph Smith, Lewis Miller, John Cavender, and others, with a Log House, Barn, &c., thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jeremiah Smith.

ALSO,

The following LOT OF GROUND, situate in the village of Stonerstown, Bedford county, Penna., Fronting about 110 feet and extending back about 200 feet to an Alley adjoining lot of Hoover's heirs on the East, and by an Alley on the West. Having thereon erected a Two-Story Frame HOUSE, 55 feet by 35, a frame Stable and Log Wash-House. Also, a vacant Lot of Ground in the said Village, fronting on Main street, 55 feet, and extending back 200 feet to an Alley, adjoining Lot of Joseph Crissman's heirs on the West, and an Alley on the East. Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Tricker.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Bedford, June 17, '64-ts. *Sheriff.*

Notice of Inquest.

BY Virtue of a writ of Partition and Valuation, issued out of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, and to me directed, as Sheriff of said county. I will hold an Inquest upon the Real Estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, dec'd., who died intestate, on the premises, on the 22*nd day of July, next*. Said Real Estate, consisting of One Tract of Land, situate in Juniata township, Bedford County, containing 330 acres, more or less, with a Brick and Log House, Bank Barn and Stable thereon erected, and about 160 acres cleared. That the children and heirs and all persons interested therein are notified to attend if they think proper, at the time and place before mentioned. That, the following named persons are the heirs named in said writ, viz:—1st. Amelia Metzgar, widow. 2d. Sarah, wife of George Corley. 3d. Mary, wife of John Alsip. 4th. Ellen, wife of Wm. Showman. 5th. Daniel Metzgar. 6th. Maria, wife of John Kerr. 7th. Sophia, wife of Emanuel Palmer, who died, leaving issue, six children, viz:—Lavinia Palmer, John Palmer, Elmira Palmer, George Palmer, Susan Palmer, and Henrietta Palmer, who have for their Guardians, John P. Reed and Daniel Metzgar, Esq's. 8th. Louisa, wife of Washington Hollar, and 9th. Susan Metzgar, a minor, of whom John P. Reed, Esq., is Guardian.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Bedford, June 17,'64-td. *Sheriff.*

Notice of Inquest.

BY Virtue of a writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphan's Court, of Bedford county, and to me, as Sheriff of said county, directed, I will hold an Inquest upon the Real Estate of Fred'k. Claar, late of Union township, dec'd., who died intestate, on the premises, on the 15*th day of July, next*, said Real Estate, consisting of ONE TRACT OF LAND, situate in Union township, Bedford county, containing 200 acres, more or less, with Two Log Houses, Log Barn, and Log Stable, thereon erected, and about 150 acres cleared. That the children and heirs and all persons interested therein are notified to attend if they think proper, at the time and place before mentioned. That the following named persons are the heirs named in said writ, viz:—1st. Jacob Claar, share owned by Bartholomew Dibely. 2d. Simon Claar, deceased' leaving issue 8 children—Frederick, deceased, leaving one child Elsinda, of whom Christ. Briggle is guardian; Maria wife of Moyer, Rebecca, Susan, Catharine wife of Henry Feather, Jacob, Aaron and Samuel. 3d. Mathias, share owned by B. Dibely. 4th. Peggy, wife of Peter Ickes, now deceased, issue to wit: Jacob C. Ickes, Nancy wife of Claycomb and Elizabeth who died leaving one child, Walter Berkhimer. 5th. Nancy, wife of Michael Walter, who died leaving issue, to wit: Julian, Sarah, Simon, Joseph, Elizabeth Michael, and Catharine. 6th. Sarah, wife of Jacob Lingenfelter, residing in Illinois. 7th. Barbara, wife of George Lingenfelter, share held by John Claar. 8th. Henry Claar, 9th. Daniel Cha. 10th., Rachael, wife of Bartholomew Dibely. 11th. Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Bently, share held by B. Dibely. 12th. Joseph Claar, and 13th. John W. Claar.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Bedford, June 17, '64-td. *Sheriff.*

PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES!

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia where he has purchased a large and select stock of

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

comprising

GILT,
EBONY,
ROSEWOOD,
UNION and
CARD FRAMES,

of different styles and varieties, from 20 cents up to $5.00 each. Also a new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, of prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00, suitable for the pocket or the parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., &c., taken as low as 25 cents.

Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the Album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery, opposite the Washington Hotel.

Bedford, June 10, 1864. T. R. GETTYS.

Wanted.

100 **CORDS OF BARK,** for which $6,00 per cord, or the highest market price, will be given.

JOHN A. MOWRY.
Surviver of the Firm of Taylor & Mowry.

June 3, 1864,-tf.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption **Five Per Cent. Interest will be Paid in Coin,** on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually. The interest is payable on the first days March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to order, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent and temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principle and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,975,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than **Ten Millions a Week.**

Subscriptions will be received by

All National banks

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks.) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

May 13, 1864-4m.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE

FARMERS.

THE following Kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

MACHINE SHOP OF

Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

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REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

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BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing. PETER H. SHIRES.

Bedford, May 20, '64-1y. *Agent.*

LOOK OUT FOR THE

PATENT SELF-FASTENING

STEEL COLLAR.

AN application for a Patent being now pending in the United States Patent Office for an improved construction of Steel and other Metallic Collars, invented by the undersigned, which article, when put upon the market, cannot but

Supercede all Metallic Collars now in Use,

I have concluded to

CLOSE OUT MY PRESENT STOCK

of Steel Collars, amounting to several thousand dozens, and embracing

The American Steel Collar,

(my own make,) and

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(the article advertised by Mr. WARD,) at the uniform price of

FIFTY CENTS EACH!

Postage extra, 15 cents each Collar. Sizes, from 13 to 17 inches. Styles:

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STANDING AND TURNOVER COMBINED.

The Trade supplied at a Discount of 20 per cent. from the lowest Wholesale prices mentioned in my circular of March last.

Address OTTO ERNST,
Corner

News and Other Items.

WASHINGTON gossip hath it that Thurlow Weed said that Secretary Stanton ought long ago to have sent Mrs. Lincoln away from Washington which remark coming to the ears of the president's wife, she treated Thurlow very cavalierly on a late call at the White House, refusing to allow him to sit down, and turning him out of the house. Poor Thurlow.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Herald gives this method for ridding trees of worms, which is certainly very easily tried, and will be valuable if effectual:—"Bore a hole in the trunk of each tree extending to the center or heart of the tree, and then fill up the hole with pulverized sulphur and plug it up tight.—In a short time the sulphur will spread through all the branches, and the worms will soon disappear."

INCENDIARY COTTON.—The Lowell *Courier* states that in one of the cotton mills of that city, was found a day or two ago, in opening some cotton bales, a little cone shaped article, which was found in the picker room, containing eight or ten percussion caps. On trying them several exploded, and it is supposed that all are good. Had these caps gone into the machinery with the cotton, it is more than probable that a conflagration would have been the consequence.

"A LEETLE TECH."—"Some months since," writes a correspondent from Rondout on the Hudson, "our minister was impressing upon his hearers the duty of a greater regard for the services of the day of Thanksgiving, set apart by the Governor, and was informing them that on that day he would preach a sermon at that place, and he wished them all to attend, to render, in a propper manner, acknowledgements for the many benefits of the past year—for a season of health and bountiful harvests, ect." Here a little wiry man, in a blue coat with metal buttons, and a very elevated collar, popped up from his seat and squeaked out: "Dominie, I wish you'd jest give the *'tater rot* a leetle *tech* in that sarmon o' yourn.—It's been dreadful bad with us!"

"WANTED—Expert Needle Women to make Babies bodies."

"Well, that beats all," exclaimed Mrs. Partington, throwing down the newspaper in which, during the last fifteen minutes, she had been spelling out the advertisements and peering indignantly over her spectacles across the breakfast-table at Ike, who was busily excavating a fourth egg-shell. "Did any body ever hear the likes? I always said it was as good as tellin' Natur, she didn't know how to do her own work when they instructed them steam-rams and donkey-engines. But this imposterous idea of making slop-work babies is enough to make the poor thing shet up shop altogether!—Mark my words, Ike, them sewin'-machines will be pressed into this new-fangled business before long; and then all the emigration in the world won't be able to keep down the surplice poppylation."

GEN. GRANT AS A CHECKER-PLAYER,—The Watertown (N. Y.) Daily Reformer relates an anecdote of Gen. Grant: "When the general was a young lieutenant he was stationed for some time at Sackett's Harbor, and in those days paid frequent visits to our village. He was a famous Checker player, and was wont to spend many an hour at the old American hotel in this absorbing game. But there was one of our citizens(whose name we are forbidden to mention) who could beat the lieutenant at his favorite game. But young Grant would never give up, and insisted on his competitor playing with him till he came out ahead, which he would, at last, always do. To secure this end he sometimes kept his friend up nearly all night, and would stay in town three days, studying his long-headed moves, and forcing his opponent to play until he beat him in the wind. If the man declined playing when he was ahead, the lieutenant was offended, and thought him ungentlemanly in the extreme. Grant is now playing checkers in the same style with Lee on the Virginia board."

WINTER IN SPITZBERGEN.—The single night of this dreadful country begins about the 30th of October; the sun then sets, and never appears till about the 10th of February. A glimmering indeed continues some weeks, after the setting of the sun, then succeed clouds and thick darkness, broken by the light of the moon, which is as luminous as in England, and during this long night shines with unfading luster. The cold strengthens with the new year, and the sun is ushered in with an unusual severity of frost. By the middle of March, the cheerful light grows strong.—Arctic foxes leave their holes, and the sea fowl resort in great numbers to their breeding places. The sun sets no more after the 14th of May; the distinction of day and night is then lost. In the height of summer the sun is hot enough to melt tar on the decks of ships, but from August its power declines—it sets fast. After the middle of September, day is hardly distinguishable, and by the end of October, takes a long farewell to this country; the earth becomes frozen, and winter reigns.

VITALITY OF SEEDS.—Farmers are often advised through agricultural papers to gather matured weeds and put them in their compost heaps. Now, I very much doubt the propriety of this advice. Although the decomposed weeds' stalks may be of some vitality, I am very certain the seeds do not lose theirs. When seeds will stand cold and heat for years, or pass through the stomach of an animal without being in the least impaired, I very much doubt the decomposing process of matter with which they are connected, destroying them. Years ago, there stood a small thick hemlock forest in a certain locality in Ashtabula county, through which a winding wagon road, from necessity, was made, and farmers often drew loads of hay through this piece of wood. When the public roads were properly laid out and fitted for use, the wood road was entirely abandoned; twenty years later the forest was cut down, and as soon as the sun's rays struck the earth here, there came up a beautiful bed of timothy, the whole length and breadth of the old road. I believe people acquainted with the circumstances, generally believed that the hay seed scattered there twenty years before, retained its vitality, and when the sun and rain fell upon it, it germinated and grew. During the early part of summer, while weeds were in bloom, I dug a large pond-hole in my pasture, some three feet deep, soon after it was finished there came a slight shower and a warm sun; a week or so after this, the bed of the hollow was covered with small weeds. It was impossible for the seed to have blown there at that season of the year, and the only conclusion I could come to, was that the seeds had remained for centuries in the earth without losing their vitality. I think it more advisable to gather matured weeds and burn them, rather than to put them into the compost heap.—*A Farmer.*

When Will the War End?

A deep impression prevails at the North and at the South that the present summer is to see the close of the war. The Southern papers have even put the issue upon the campaign in Virginia, and have said whichever wins, the war is at an end.

We do not take this view of the case, though we fervently wish and pray that the impending struggle may be the overthrow of the millitary power of the rebellion, and the establishment of peace and good government in the whole land. But we must bear in mind that the resources of the rebellion have proved far greater than was expected at the beginning, and that with the desperation of failure, the rebels fight with fiercer valor and more endurance than ever. If we defeat and scatter their armies now; if we take Richmond and Atlanta, they have still vast regions in which they may concentrate their forces again, and renew the fight until utterly exhausted. We must be prepared to hold on, and hold fast, and persevere till the Government is restored to the whole country.

It is probable that the unity of sentiment is greater at this moment at the North, than it has ever been since the war begun. The more the war has cost, in blood and money, the more thoroughly determined is the heart of the American people.—The magnitude of the work reveals the value of the blessing we seek. If it costs so much to preserve the life of the nation, the nation ought to be very precious in our eyes. And it ought to be doubly dear to us now that we have endured so much to save it.

But we are among those who believe that the war ought to be, and might be brought to a close this summer, and that too by the complete triumph of the Union cause. To this end the energies of the Government ought to be directed, and the entire resources of the country brought to bear upon the extinguishment of the rebellion. Such a host of men are interested in prolonging the war, that we shall have to encounter all the obstacles they can throw in the way. They want it to go on, that they may make money out of it. But the great bulk of the American people are willing to make any sacrifices, and to resume operations next year, and the year after, and again, rather than to suffer the country to be rent in twain by the hand of rebellion. They want the war to be prosecuted vigorously, and ended speedily, but they do not want it ended on any other basis than that of *Union*, and the Constitution.—*N. Y. Observer.*

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British Reviews.

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☞ The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the *battle of Gettysburg*, is now ready price 25 cents.

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PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,

PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

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Scholarships issued at one point, are good for an unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

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For further information send for a circular.

Address. BRYANT, STRATTON & CO., *Philadelphia.*

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Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

MILINERY GOODS!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of

SPRING AND SUMER MILINERY GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the latest styles, cheap for cash.

PATTERNS for Ladies and Childrens DRESSES—Stamping Patterns, Braiding and Embroidery.

Ladies and Childerns Dresses made to order on the most reasonable terms.

All business in her line will be promptly attended to.

apr. 22, 1864—tf.

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

march 18, 1864—tf

White & Moor's Malt Coffee.

CONTAINING a portion of the best Java Coffee. The healthiest and cheapest substitute for coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per pound. For sale at the bargain store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

NEW GOODS
AT
THE BARGAIN STORE OF
G. R. & W. OSTER.

WE are now receiving a choice selection of Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, embracing all the new styles and shades of Prints from 16 cents up; Delains, Schallies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohair, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jackonet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best make and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS—New fabrics and designs for spring and summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard marks, from 18 cents up. White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Satinetts and Jeans. Carpet and Floor Oil Cloths. Ready made Coats and Vests for men and boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner. *Very Cheap.*

HOSERY, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain. Hats of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

BOOTS AND SHOES!—The largest and best assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins, in town, with and without heels—made to order. Call and see them; they speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.—Choice Coffee, extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas. Prepared and Essence of Coffee. A choice assortment of Sugar and Syrup, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO and Cigars of the choicest brands. Queensware, a full assortment.

HERRING and Mackerel by the barrel, half barrel or dozen; together with a great variety of other goods to which we call the attention of every body.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

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For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

From some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds. I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

Yours truly,
T. H. ROBINSON,
Pastor N. S. Presbyterian Church.

HARRISBURG, Jan., 1864.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses. Yours, &c.,

JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

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Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

☞ I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

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April 29th, 1864.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SECTION 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of [L. S.] the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS. SAMUEL H. TATE,

HAS opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.

Bedford, May 13, 1864-tf.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of J. M. Barndollar & J. J. Barndollar, trading under the name of J. M. Barndollar & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of J. J. Barndollar. All persons having unsettled accounts are respectfully asked to call and settle without delay, and those owing over six months are asked to pay their accounts or give notes.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR,
J. J. BARNDOLLAR.

The business will be continued by J. M. Barndollar & W. P. Barndollar, trading under the name of J. M. Barndollar & Son. They will always have a complete stock of goods to suit the trade, and they solicit the patronage of prompt paying customers.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON.

Bloody Run, May 1, 1864. [may6-6t.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately perchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koonts property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Sprague prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1863.

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VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25 cent and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks, $3.00 and $5.00 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known,"
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"Rats come out of their holes to die."

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mar. 4. 1864—8 mo.

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BEDFORD, PA.
S. S. DIEHL, & WILLIAM DIBERT

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends in Bedford county, and to the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick Hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the **"WASHINGTON HOTEL"** and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock A. M. and 2 oclock. P. M. to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run.—A coach will also leave tri-weekly. (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays) for Somerset. The travelling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, jan. 22, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Peasons wishing his services of the auctioneer will please call upon the undersigned before advertising.

Apply to JOHN ALSIP,
Bedford, Pa.

jan. 9 1863—tf.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF
LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

BEDFORD RAILROAD!
FALL & WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

FARQUHAR'S TRAIN HAS ARRIVED WITH A very large and well selected stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

to suit the season.

Ladies come and examine our stock of Dress Goods and Fancy Articles. Some beautiful Balmorals, Woolen Hoods and Head Dresses. Latest style of

SHAWLS, CLOAK CLOTH VERY CHEAP,

Over 500 Pairs of Shoes and Boots, consisting of Ladies' and Misses, Mens and Boys' Shoes and Boots of every style and variety, and as low in price as can be had in town.

A large assortment of Men's wear, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Jeans and

Ready Made Clothing of all kinds.

No better or cheaper place to buy clothing. Hats and Caps in abundance.

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Syrups, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, and a great variety of notions. Remember "Cheap Corner for Cheap Goods. Examine our stock first.

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

apr. 8, 1864.—tf.

NEW FIRM!
The Rebellion Played Out!
PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handker-chiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods, Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buyiug elsewhere.

Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson M'Candless, Judge U. S. Circuit Court, President.

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner. Penn and St. Clair streets.

THE LARGEST CHEAPEST AND BEST

$35.00

Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons' at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this college, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teachers Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on applicatiou to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

july 3, 1863—zz.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies, Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

NOTICE.

The undersigned acknowledge that they did Jonathan Reighard wrong in giviug credence to the report of his having taken corn from George Dibert, and disavow any intention of charging him with stealing.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, FREDERICK KOONTZ,
Witness. JACOB FETTER.

April 22, 1864—c.

ICE CREAM

And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treatise, with valuable recipes on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to

E. KETCHAM & CO.,
289 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

April 29, 1864.

HEMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND EXTRACT

OF BUCHU.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatuity epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire.—Who will say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane assylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Cholosis or Retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrhous state of the uterus, leuchorthœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex whether arising from indiscretioc, habit of dissipation, or in the decline or change of life.

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM OR MURCURY,

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant and dangerous medicine. Hembold's extract buchu and improved rose wash, cures secret diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Uretha, allaying pain and inflamation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous diseased and wornout matter.

Use Hembold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the Urinary organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic! Hembold's extract buchu in the great diuretic, and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommeaded.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will recompany the medicine.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six for $5.00. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed, advice grafts. Address letters or information to

H. B. HEMBOLD, Chemist.
104 South tenth st. below Chestnut, Phila.

Hembold's Medical depot, Hembold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

Beware of Counterfits and unprincipaled dealers who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by Hembold's genuine preparations. Hembold's extract buchu, Hembold's extract Larsaparilla, Hembold's improved rose wash. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Ask for Hembold's, take no other cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.

dec. 11, 1863—zz.

HOSTETTER'S
Celebrated
STOM